

HOO

HOOKED. *adj.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curved.

Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet gryps, for an hooked or aquiline nose. *Brown.*

Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought;
Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,
Thy hook'd rapacious hands usurp the best. *Dryden.*

Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are hooked, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backfides of leaves. *Grew's Colnol. Sac.*

HOOKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKED/SED. *adj.* [hook and *sed*.] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

I may justly say with the *hooked* fellow of Rome there, Caesar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

HOOP. *n. f.* [hoop, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.

Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,
A hoop of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united vessel of their blood
Shall never leak. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

If I knew
What hoop would hold us staunch, from edge to edge
O' th' world I would pursue it. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
—About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

To view to lewd a town, and to refrain,
What hoops of iron could my spleen contain! *Dryd. Juven.*

And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could the behold us tumbling through a hoop. *Pope.*

3. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

A petticoat without a hoop.
At coming in you saw her stoop;
The entry bristled against her hoop. *Swift.*

All that hoops are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at distance. *Clarissa.*

2. Any thing circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of time, with a wheel or hoop of marble in his hand. *Addison on Italy.*

TO HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops.

The three hoop'd pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

The cask for his majesty's shipping were hoop'd as a wine-cask, or hoop'd with iron. *Raleigh's Essay.*

2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.

If ever henceforth thou
Shalt hoop his body more with thy embraces,
I will devise a death. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

I hoop the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiac. *Gloucester.*

I hat shelly guard, which hoops in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. *Grew's Musc.*

TO HOOP. *v. n.* [from *woopon* or *woyhan*, Gothick; or *hopper*, French, derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written *whoop*, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothick; and *hoop*, if we derive it from the French.]

To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

TO HOOP. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a shout.

Daftard nobles
Suffer'd me, by th' voice of slaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

2. To call by a shout.

HOOPER. *n. f.* [from *hoop*, to inclose with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH. *n. f.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chine cough.

TO HOOP. *v. n.* [hoop, Welsh; hoop, French.]

1. To shout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who hollowed and hooped after me as at the arrantest coward. *Sidney.*

Matrons and girls shall hoop at thee no more. *Dryd. Juven.*

2. To cry as an owl.

Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly loots, and wonders
At our quaint sports. *Shaksp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

TO HOOP. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your clusters,
Who did hoop him out o' th' city. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will hoop!
That were I set up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird, from muting on my head. *Ben. Jonson.*

Partridge and his clan may hoop me for a cheat and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

HOP

HOOT. *n. f.* [*hude*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; shout; noise.

Its assertion would be entertained with the hoot of the rabble. *Glancville's Essay.*

TO HOP. *v. n.* [poppan, Saxon; *happen*, Dutch.]

1. To jump; to skip lightly.

I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it hop a little from her hand,
And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

Go, hop me over every kennel home;
For you shall hop without my custom, sir. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

The painted birds, companions of the Spring,
Hopping from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But hopp'd about, and short excursions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*

Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial ordeal, and hop over heated ploughshares blindfold. *Cliller on Dullings.*

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush hopping about my walks. *Speelman.*

2. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did hop from place to place. *Albion.*

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the fadden'd seaf, *Dryden's Homer.*

And hopping here and there, himself a jelt,
Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. To move; to play.

Softly feel
Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did hop. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.

2. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a hop, step, and jump. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. A place where meaner people dance. *Ansforth.*

HOP. *n. f.* [*hops*, Dutch; *hopulus*, Latin.] A plant.

It has a creeping root; the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants; the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collected into squamose heads, which grow in bunches: from each of the leafy scales is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed. *Miller.*

If hop yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For hop poles and croches in lopping go save. *Tuff. Hook.*

The planting of hop yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Philip.*

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hop. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Next to thistles are hop strings, cut after the flowers are gathered. *Derrham's Physico-Theology.*

Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the hop vines and the poles. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

When you water hops, on the top of every hill put dissolved dung, which will enrich your hop hills. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

In Kent they plant their hop gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The price of hoeing of hop ground is forty shillings an acre. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Hop poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compass. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate with hops.

Brew in March or October, and hop it for long keeping. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To increase the milk, diminished by flesh-meats, take malt-drink not much hopped. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

HOPE. *n. f.* [popa, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again. *Jeb. xiv. 7.*

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delude him. *Locke.*

When in heav'n she shall his essence see,
This is her low-reign good, and perfect bliss;
Her longings, wishings, hopes, all finish'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this. *Dante.*

Sweet hope! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our absent presence, and our future now. *Cresswell.*

Our absent presence, and our future now. *Faith.*

HOP

Faith is opposed to infidelity, and hope to despair. *Taylor.*

He fought them both, but with'd his hap might find
Eve separate: he with'd, but not with hope.

Of what so seldom chanc'd: when to his will,
Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The Trojan dames
To Pallas' face in long procession go,
In haste to reconcile their heav'nly foe. *Dryden's Virg. En.*

Why not comfort myself with the hope of what may be, as torment myself with the fear on't? *L'Estrange.*

To encourage our hopes it gives us the highest assurance of most lasting happiness, in case of obedience. *Tillotson.*

The deceased really lived like one that had his hope in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged hope for light, desire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*

Young men look rather to the past age than the present, and therefore the future may have some hopes of them. *Swift.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for hope from God, to be raised up again by him. *2 Mac. vii. 14.*

Blessed is he who is not fallen from his hope in the Lord. *Ecclef. xiv. 2.*

I had hope of France,
Ev'n as I have of fertile England's soil. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.

I might see from far some forty truncheoners draw to her succour, which were the hope of the Strand, where she was quarter'd. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's hope;
To wit, an indigested deform'd lump. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

She was his care, his hope, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his fight. *Dryden.*

HOPE. *n. f.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains.

TO HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of some good.

Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman hope for a good harvest. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

My muse, by forms long tolt,
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;
And finds more favour by her ill success,
Than she could hope for by her happiness. *Dryden.*

Who knows what adverse fortune may befall!
Arm well your mind, hope little, and fear all. *Dryden.*

2. To place confidence in futurity.

He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord. *Pf. xxxi. 24.*

TO HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with desire.

The fun shines hot; and if we use delay,
Cold-biting Winter mars our hop'd for hay. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

So stands the Thracian herdman with his spear
Full in the gap, and hope the hunted bear. *Dryden's Fables.*

HOPEFUL. *adj.* [hope and full.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.

He will advance thee:
I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy hopeful service perish. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince whom you must not desert. *Bacon.*

What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than hopeful and ingenious youth to see? *Denham.*

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very hopeful scholars by that time they are threescore. *Addison.*

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination hopeful and strongly conceited, whatever they took in hand. *Hobbes, b. v.*

I was hopeful the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

Whatever ills the friendless orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,
If hopeful of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HOPEFULLY. *adv.* [from hopeful.]

1. In such a manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or hopefully with earls sons and heirs. *Watt.*

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it hopefully, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish. *Clarendon.*

2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.

From your promising and generous endeavours we may hopefully expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature. *Glauv. Scip. Preface.*

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HOR

HOPEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from hopeful.] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

Set down beforehand certain signatures of hopefulness, or characters, whereby may be timely described what the child will prove in probability. *Watson.*

HOPELESS. *adj.* [from hope.]

1. Without hope; without pleasing expectation.

Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate and hopeless lamentation for the dead? *Hooker, b. iv.*

Alas, I am a woman, friendless, hopeless! *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

He watches with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage, us afunder;
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other speedy aid might lend at need. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,
And hopeless to prevail by open force,
Seeks hid advantage. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Hopeless of ransom, and condemn'd to lie
In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die. *Dryden's F. b.*

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

The hopeless word of never to return,
Breathes I against thee upon pain of life. *Shaksp. R. II.*

HOPEFUL. *n. f.* [from hope.] One that has pleasing expectations.

I except all hopes, who turn the scale, because the strong expectation of a good certain salary, will outweigh the loss by bad rents. *Swift on the Sacramental Test.*

HOPEFULLY. *adv.* [from hoping.] With hope; with expectation of good.

One sign of despair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrors and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, hopelessly, and confidently in wilful habits of sin. *Hammond.*

HOPEFUL. *n. f.* [from hope.] He who hops or jumps on one leg. *Ansforth.*

HOPEFUL. [commonly called *S. ch. hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HOPEFUL. *n. f.* [so called because it is always hoping, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the same reason, *tremue* or *tremue*.]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

The salt of the lake Asphaltites shooteth into perfect cubes: sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the hopper of a mill. *Grew's Colnol. Sac.*

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their maw is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

Just at the hopper will I stand,
In my whole life I never saw grief ground,
And mark the clack how justly it will found. *Betterton.*

2. A basket for carrying feed. *Ansforth.*

HOPEFUL. *adj.* [from hope, Latin.] Relating to the hour.

How'er reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the hour orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

HOPEFUL. *adj.* [hopeful, French; *horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that shall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befall you,
By way of horary inspection,
Which some account our worst erection. *Andrius, p. ii.*

In his answer to an horary question, as what hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has largely discussed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of surprising all sharpers. *Tutler, No. 56.*

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a basket of Summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their desolation, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than those horary or soon decaying fruits of Summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HORDE. *n. f.* A clan; a migratory crew of people.

Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,
Drove martial horde on horde with dreadful sweep,
And gave the vanquish'd world another form. *Thom. Winter.*

HORIZON. *n. f.* [*horizon*, Latin.] The line that terminates the view. The horizon is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. It is falsely pronounced by Shaksp. *horizon*.

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this horizon,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. *Shaksp.*

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star should first appear, and at what time it must be upon the horizon of Ireland. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Far in th' horizon to the North appear'd,
From skirt to skirt, a fiery region. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In his East the glorious lamp was seen,
Regent of day; and all th' horizon round
Invested with bright rays. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*